

*A Man Unaccustomed to Losing*

Richard Milhouse Nixon

**CHICAGO, July 26.** President Richard Nixon is determined to remain. And he has no intention of beginning now.

He is the product of the school of politics that believes winning campaign based on "show yourself to as many voters as possible" shake as little as possible.

Man you can reach  
in the  
News  
though he did not  
rise through the ranks, he  
covered the country, he  
coveted a seat in the House of  
Representatives as if he  
were running for president.  
captain. He has not lost  
since. And he has served  
noted that his campaign was  
the "most intensive in history"  
covering all fifty states.

Once or twice after resigning  
as Vice President, Nixon  
has seriously considered  
quitting politics.

"Is it worth it?" he once  
asked a friend after a particu-  
larly grueling Congressional  
election campaign in which  
he had lost his lead on the  
ground. But after President  
Eisenhower's illnesses of  
1955 and 1958, he took over  
as the Administration's major  
campaign.

In addition to campaigns  
and the banquet circuit, he  
was seen recently in Nixon  
has traveled 117,732 miles in  
foreign countries, according  
to his office. That is President  
Nixon's personal representa-  
tive on goodwill missions.

With his engagement of  
President Eisenhower's Vice  
Presidency, Nixon has grown  
into a major political office.  
Because of this, Mr. Nixon  
has gained a status as a  
political leader and a statesman.

But conflicts over his  
personality and actions have  
arisen almost from the  
beginning of his political life.

Today, at 47, he is still the  
center of controversy as  
strong as ever.

**Unconscious Expressed**

Throughout the country,  
voters who express an un-  
conscious admiration of Nixon  
have difficulty in finding a  
precise explanation. "I don't  
like him," they are inclined  
to say, without knowing more  
concrete reasons.

One man, however, former  
President Harry S. Truman,  
has a valid reason for  
trusting Mr. Nixon. "He  
called me a traitor." Mr. Truman  
has asserted that Nixon  
had repeatedly been  
denied by Mr. Nixon, but to  
the satisfaction of few Demo-  
crats, during the 1958 campaign  
as "one of the 'low  
roads'" in American political  
history.

On the behind the "I don't  
like him" theme often comes  
the question, "What does  
Nixon stand for?" The most  
recent evidence came from a  
member of his own party.

In demanding that Mr.  
Nixon be allowed to speak at  
the Republican National Conven-  
tion his stand on critical na-  
tional issues Governor Nelson  
of New York voted that many  
Democrats and voters have  
been asking for years.

Mr. Nixon's best

answered the question at the  
outset of the 1958 campaign  
when he carried the burden  
of the campaign on his back  
cause of the illnesses that  
beset President Eisenhower.

Mr. Nixon's best

effect precisely what he told  
Governor Rockefeller and the  
first of many indications  
that he was the pillar of a  
candidate's turning his back  
on his own party's adminis-  
tration.

**Crisis in His Philosophy**

"We would say this," he said  
on Sept. 18, 1958. "I think  
in my votes in the House and Senate, my  
statements, my policies, my  
public life, that it is clear  
that my thinking is very close  
to the thinking of the Vice  
President, the philosophy of the  
Eisenhower Administration."

"That's true to the letter of  
fact," said Senator John F.  
Kennedy. "It's also  
true in my approach to eco-  
nomic policy," he continued.

It was the same day  
who questioned that particu-  
lar matter would have to. I  
think give an example. In  
which, he said, they dis-  
agreed with the Eisenhower  
philosophy."

At 47, he may not dis-  
agree with the "Eisenhower  
philosophy," he has had seri-  
ous disagreements on political  
tical tact.

One of those occurred in  
1957. The occasion was the  
fall over the "Kitchen Sink" and  
the lament by the then  
Secretary of the Treasury,  
George M. Humphrey, that  
President Eisenhower was  
and that if spending taxes  
continued "we will have a  
depression that will curl your  
hair."

These and other evidences  
of uneasiness within the Ad-  
ministration were seen on a  
"flag" that Mr. Nixon made  
clear to friends who should  
have stopped cold by the Pres-  
ident.

"The heart of an adminis-  
tration is the budget," said  
in July 1958.

That he intends to maintain  
such discipline was clearly  
evident when he selected  
little himself as the leader  
of the Republican party. He  
hammers down conservative  
opposition to the hukyization  
committee after securing  
their wrist by an agreement  
on "bold" policies on foreign  
and domestic affairs with  
Governor Rockefeller.

In a sense Mr. Nixon might  
be described as a political  
accident. He had given some



The New York Times (by George Teller)  
*"My thinking is very close to what has turned out to be  
the philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration."*

thought to running for the  
California State Assembly but  
effort was not serious. After the war, he  
was in Baltimore, awaiting  
his release from the Navy  
and the Republican leadership  
in California's Twelfth Dis-  
trict telephoned to suggest  
he run against Repre-  
sentative Jerry Voorhis, an  
ardent New Dealer.

In that campaign, his first  
stint at a public office, Mr. Nixon demonstrated the  
technique so well known  
now as the "dog-eat-dog"  
coven. Program (Marshall Plan). He also had a hand in  
drafting the Taft-Hartley Law  
which led to his being tagged  
as anti-labor and anti-union.  
He has sought on many occasions  
to settle the country's  
longest steel strike early this  
year, to shake the "anti"  
label from his record.

In the House Mr. Nixon  
became a member of a study  
committee headed by Repre-  
sentative Carlson. He later,  
now Secretary of State, which  
drew bipartisan praise for its  
work on the currency plan.  
He was also a member of the  
House Committee on Un-  
American Activities and the  
Hiss case set the stage for  
his successful 1950 Senatorial  
campaign.

In that campaign he  
borded Mrs. Helen Gahagan  
Dollar with the slogan, "I  
know she was soft on communism."  
His victory pushed him toward the 1952 ticket as  
a running mate to General Eisen-  
hower.

**Well-Informed on Policy**

Mr. Nixon has been one of  
the best informed Vice Presi-  
dents in history on both  
foreign policy, although his  
public efforts have been  
mainly "goodwill" trips. He  
made three of the type  
trips he made abroad at the  
behest of President Eisen-  
hower.

In addition to these over-  
seas trips, he has served as a  
member of the National Se-  
curity Council, the President's  
advisory group on national  
strategy and high policy.

All his trips abroad were  
carefully planned to accom-  
plish in most tasks, either  
those placed upon him by the  
President or those he chose  
to add to his itinerary.

He has been in Congress and  
in the Senate. He has attended  
the White House, the  
White House, the  
Whitney High School.

They met at a try-out for  
the basketball team. They  
were married on June 21,

**Accompaniment Husband**

Mrs. Nixon has accom-  
panied the Vice President on  
all his trips abroad, on most  
of his campaign and speak-  
ing trips at home. She is  
much more involved in  
politics than his wife, and  
makes a hand with women's  
groups and makes the small  
talk in the social gatherings  
that he is often invited to attend but does not relish.

Their children, Patricia  
and Julie, attend private  
school. Sidewell Friends, a  
Quaker school. Patricia  
has shifted from a  
public school near their home  
to the private school in 1958.  
The family has been in  
time with his family as the  
pressure on him for speeches  
and other party duties will  
allow, but keeps her home  
life carefully guarded.

The loyalty of his staff has  
been a source of comment  
recently. If he has a secret,  
it appears to be in the careful  
selection of the personnel in  
his office, in his office  
space, and perhaps the way  
he often stops by an assis-  
tant to give him the tick  
for a speech or walk particu-  
larly well done.

A "new Nixon" has emerged  
in the last year. Before Senator  
John F. Kennedy trimmed  
his unruly forelock, Mr.  
Nixon was a bit shorter,  
shorter. He has deliberately  
lost weight. The pounds he  
shed have removed the heavy  
jowls from his face, and given him a slimmer,  
trimmer look.

The Vice President has not  
relied on the Republican or-  
ganisation nationally, region-